Carlsbad Sea Lion.

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TREES WANTED.

An Immense Area To Be Planted This Winter.

The horticulturists of California have gladly welcomed the long and steady rainfall that has just ended, as it has greatly benefited the soil of the State and placed it in an excellent condition for tree-planting. Since the rain the work of making new orchards and vineyards has become active. A good sign of the State's growth and prosperity is the great demand for fruit. It is now scarcely the middle of the tree planting season, yet the demand for fruit trees is so great that nursery men are in despair because of inability to fill their orders.

R. T. Trumbull, of the oldest dealers, says that in other years there has been a demand for certain trees, such as peaches, prunes or olives or some specialty, but this year the demand is for all fruits. The special demand is for peaches, apricots, French prunes, almonds, olives and oranges, and the stock of these varieties has been practically sold out. There are no more of these trees to be had, although last year there were thousands of them in the market. There is a fair and growing demand for the best varieties of apples, pears, cherries and plums, and those who cannot get stock of the first are planting the others. The demand is also universal for ornamental trees.

It is estimated that between 350,000 and 500,000 olive trees will be planted this season. Cuttings and rooted stock are equally scarce. Yearling Picholine cuttings are worth about $125 a thousand, and Picholine cuttings bring about ten dollars a thousand, while good M[illegible] cuttings bring from $10 to $25 a thousand.

Orange trees have been in good demand also, but the stock is not quite exhausted. Three carloads of these trees reached Riverside frozen, and will make a still greater shortage of stock.

The nurserymen who united and incorporated four years ago at Niles and planted 460 acres of fruit trees are doing an unusual business, and there has been a steady demand for stock since the advance orders taken last July. The stock of trees that has run out is the same as Mr. Trumbull reports, and the company has traveling agents in all parts of the State, besides a general agency in this city.

The cold period of January has increased the orders for Japanese orange trees. One company, which during the past year imported 40,000 Oonshiu trees, has disposed of nearly all, large and recent shipments having been made to Lincoln, Newcastle, Woodland, St. Helena, Redding, Ventura, Kelseyville, San Diego, Fresno, Oroville, Oceanside, Sacramento, San Jose and other places, and the 30,000 trees remaining in the nursery of the principal importing company are all contracted for and no more trees can be obtained in Japan as they are needed there for planting.

The intention of the Maricopa Railroad Managers is to plant out large tracts on their Arizona lands at an early date. One of the officers was here last week arranging for trees. A Santa Cruz farmer recently bought 1000 of these orange trees for his mountain ranch. Mr. Rice, a Lake county merchant, will plant several acres of his country place with the same variety. A prominent real estate dealer of Southern California writes, that fully 100,000 of these dwarf trees could be sold in that part of the State if they could be had. Several Japanese laborers have recently come here from Satsuma, Japan, to engage in planting and caring for orange groves and to raise Japanese persimmons. A shipment of over 8000 of these trees arrived here recently; those who have eaten this fruit in Japan, say it is not properly treated here. The fresh fruit is not marketable, but when packed and properly dried it is similar in many respects to figs or dates and may be easely kept or shipped.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WILL KEEP COMING.

What is to keep up the immigration to California at its present rate every year, queries the cautious man who fears the present times too good to last. Many think the tide that now flows so freely this way will ebb and leave this country like a sandy beach on an outgoing tide high and dry, a barren waste. This is over-cautiousness. A look at the causes that produce this tide will prove the fallacy of their reasoning.

The East is overcrowded with laborers. Every ocean steamer that lands at Castle Garden adds hundreds to the numbers of skilled and unskilled workmen and but little to the tillers of the soil. Every branch of mechanical art is overcrowded now and becoming more so every day. The manufactories are over producing and the result is a discontented laboring class and then a general strike in the vain hope of bettering their condition. Wages are being cut down and as the country grows older the condition of the laboring men is becoming more and more like the same classes in Europe. Then comes the strike and production stops for a time and the price of the stock on hand is advanced to a high figure, which the laboring man, already out of work must pay or starve. When the supply of coal on hand is large, the wages of miners is cut down, a strike follows, the mines are closed and the poor miner and all others pay double price.

To the discontented of the East there is a heaven open for them here. Not only is there a call for all kinds of skilled labor, for we have supplies of all metals in our mountains and lumber in our forests but the poor man in a climate where out door work can be carried on nearly 365 days in a year, can with a little land, become a producer in his own right without having to bow to the will and pleasure of any man or combination of man. Here there is no oppression and every man holds his true position as marked down in the corner stone of American independence, for all are "free and equal".

For this reasons we need never fear an ebb in the tide of immigration to this coast, until this land too shall become overcrowded. That time is far off for this land is calculated to support a much larger population than the same area at the East. We can not be overcrowded in this generation, let all come who will.—Press and Horticulturist.

— If our Eastern friends who are constantly worrying for fear that California's boom is ephemeral and that she is on the verge of bankruptcy by overtrading could have read the last report of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles made on the 31st of last December, they might possibly conclude that this portion of the State was pretty well situated financially. The Bank reports total assets at $6,210,000, round numbers. Loans and discounts $2,935,000, cash on hand $1,718,000, deposited with other banks $975,000, due depostors $5,072,000. How many banks East of the Rocky Mountains, on the continent can make such a showing? We'll venture to assert that there are not three in America. With this immense showing let it be remembered that there are a half dozen other banks in Los Angeles possessed of from a half million to five millions of dollars of assets. The Report of the First National is not at hand but it is financially very nearly up to the Farmers bank. Truly, Los Angeles is fast becoming a wealthy City.—Standard.

FOR SALE!

150 LOTS FOR

$150 Each

In Faucher's Highland Addition to

CARLSBAD.

This tract consists of 167 acres and only 160 lots in this large tract are for sale at $150 each. Then a

LIMITED

number will be put on market at $200 each when prices will **again be Advanced.** Terms: One third cash, one third in six months and balance in one year. A grand view of the Old Pacific, the City of Carlsbad, South Oceanside and Oceanside is obtained from every lot on the tract. My reasons for limiting the number of sales at these prices are that on this tract is the most beautiful and natural Hotel site on the coast and

I HEREBY AGREE

to have in course of erection before July 1888 a magnificent hotel, the cost of which has not yet been assertained, but will undoubtedly be in the neighborhood of $30,000 and be called "Highland Hotel" besides many other improvements which will greatly enhance the value of the tract.

For further particulars as to location, attractions and future see the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Co.'s ad, "A City of Pleasure" on the first page.

John A Faucher,
Proprietor, Carlsbad, Cal.

The Great Eastern

Dry Goods House,

Irwin & Co., Proprietors,
Oceanside, Cal.

SUNNY SLOPE.

Addition to Carlsbad.

That very desirable property known as Sunny Slope, lying to the north, and joining the present town site, is now

Surveyd and offered to the Public.

Lots 50 by 100 Feet

pleasantly situated on proposed line of the Motor Railroad to Oceanside, commanding a grand panoramic view of the Old Pacific, Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands, also the Snowcapped Peak of the San Juan Mountain in the far distance. Too much cannot be said of this Lovely Valley and the now noted Mineral Springs of beautiful Carlsbad. Come at once and secure a lot at the Golden Beach Summer Resort of the Pacific Coast before prices are advanced.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. Mitchel,
Permanent Agent, Carlsbad, Cal.

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Drawing Room,	Office,
Chamber or	Hotels or
Hall.	Boats.

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JOHN SCHUYLER,
Oceanside, Cal.

Carlsbad, California.

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The Future Health Resort

of the

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SECURE A HOME

in CARLSBAD, while yet it may be had at a very moderate outlay.

Values are daily enhancing.

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Fortune's favors are never extended twice.

Its mineral waters will make it the permanent resort of the wealthy.
It will be the Mecca of the pleasure seeker, the tourist, and the invalid.
The fame of this future great watering place will become world wide.
A dollar invested now will increase ten fold within a very few years.
Ocean bathing, beach drives unequalled elsewhere, enchanting marine views, magnificent mountain scenery.
Art and Nature combine to produce an earthly Eden.
Beautiful homes are now being built on those already purchased
A great boom is in progress. Take a hand in it.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

☞ Let the victims of disease hasten to Nature's marvellous fount of health and be restored.
☞ To drink of these healing waters, is to renew health and life.
☞ Here is a rich field for speculation—none in California excels it.
☞ Overlooking the ocean, the rising pleasure city of Carlsbad lies on the California Southern railway, 80 miles from Los Angeles and 40 miles from San Diego.
☞ Its famous mineral water can be sent by express to any destination.
☞ Lots for sale from $175 to $500; one-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, or 5 per cent discount for cash.

For desired information, address

Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company,

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—OR— —OR—

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$200 Reward $200,

From two hundred to five hundred dollars per year will you award to your own self by trading constantly at

The great IXL at Oceanside.

Why?

We give it to you here in a nut shell:
We buy direct for cash thereby making on discounts on an average Seven per cent.
Our buyer member of this firm resides constantly in San Francisco, watching the terms of trade, thereby saving.....Twenty-five p. cent
All our flower, potatoes, groceries arrived in Carload—lots—which means half the freight, smaller lots have to pay.....Five per cent.
Grand total, all our goods cost us.....Thirty-seven p. cent. less than any other firm in this vicinity can reach it.

Remember we have no special rates, days, but we guarantee you every day in the year that we can and will sell you thirty-seven per cent cheaper than you can buy in San Diego or elsewhere.

Remember we have the largest stock and finest assortment in San Diego county. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Yours respectfully
D. Jacobs & Co.

Dealers in full lines of: Dry goods, fine clothing, finest hats, caps, boots and shoes, Hardware, grockery, groceries, wall papers, paints, oil, crushed and seed barley, wheat and barley hay, seed spuds and finest potatoes for family use.

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

CARLSBAD SEA LION.

PUBLISHED AT

CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A good deal of money is taken in by the penitentiary authorities at Columbia, S. C., by charging visitors ten cents for showing them through the institution. The money is used in transporting released prisoners to their homes, if they have any. Eighty dollars was taken in one day recently.

—An Oshkosh man who has been out to Portland, Oregon, states that he was almost eaten up with fleas at that place. So troublesome were they night and day that he could neither sleep nor rest, and when he complained about the annoyance the natives laughed at him and told him that they did not notice them at all.

—People living along the line of the New Jersey Central make objection to the use of soft coal by the road, as they say that the soot settles on the windows, door-heads and water-conductors of all houses near the track; but the company has been driven to the use of the bituminous kind in consequence of the long strike in the anthracite region.

—If Captain Bauldry, of the steam whaler Orea, San Francisco, sticks to his resolution to retire from business he will retire in a blaze of glory. On his cruise just ended he killed thirty-five whales, stowed twenty-eight (all he had room for), and brought into port 2,800 barrels of oil and 48,000 pounds of bone—the largest catch on record, and valued at about $268,888.

—The Kingston (N. M.) *Shaft* says: "Gold is where you find it," has passed into an adage. Armstrong, the blacksmith, bought some Kansas ducks several months ago. His mother came to visit him a few days ngo. He killed a duck in honor of the occasion. The old lady had heard of gold being found in duck and chicken gizzards, and she had the curiosity to try the duck, and was rewarded by finding a little nugget of gold.

—Many artesian wells spout water under a heavy pressure, just as many gas-wells find the gas under a heavy pressure of several hundred pounds to the square inch. This water-power is used in many places in France by means of turbine wheels, and it is probable that even the gas pressure might in some cases also be utilized. In very deep artesian wells the heat of the water is also utilized.—*Boston Budget.*

—Mexican editors complain of the arrest in Texas of some of the countrymen for violating the Congressional enactment against the importation of laborers under contract, claiming that the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande at the request of American farmers and planters to assist them in their harvest, as has been customary for years, and that, although paid for their services, they were not in competition with any American workmen.

—India silk robes for babies! It sounds odd, but as the silk is made up rather simply and is not very costly the babies must find it a pleasant exchange for the stiff, rough, white embroidery in which many of them have been lapped. The fancy for using this material comes at an odd moment, just when some women are making a merit of not letting their little girls wear silk at all, but dressing them in woolen in winter and muslin and gingham in summer.

—The recent introduction by Faber, in Germany, of pencils for writing upon glass, porcelain and metals, in red, white or blue, is worth noting. The composition consists of melting together four parts of spermaceti, three of tallow and two of wax, to which are added six parts of either red lead, white lead or Prussian blue, according to the color desired. The mass thus prepared is turned out in the usual form of sticks, and is then ready for use. The marks are easily rubbed out when desired, and save all labeling.

Senator Evart's Humor.

Speaking of George Washington always reminds me of that good story of how Evarts told Lord Coleridge, when they were at Mount Vernon, the legend of Washington throwing a dollar across the Rappahannock. "But," objected Coleridge, "the Rappahannock's a broad stream." Yes," retorted Evarts, "but you must remember that a dollar went further in those days." At a dinner party not long ago, Evarts was chafed a little about the many stories attributed to him by the newspapers, and incidentally this one was praised as his best. "Oh," said Evarts, modestly, "I don't say all the good things that are credited to me. Every now and then some anonymous newspaper paragrapher says a wittier thing than any of us.

"Now, what I might have said to Lord Coleridge was that it was not so strange that George Washington threw a dollar across a river since he threw a sovereign across the sea." That was certainly as bright as the other.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—First Director blind asylum—"My friend Blinks is out of a job, an' I'd like to do something for him." Second Director—"What's his biz?" "He's a sign painter. He's got left on two hundred grocery store mottoes an' wants to sell 'em." "All right, we'll make an appropriation to buy 'em for the blind asylum. What does the mottoes say?" "'If you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"—*Omaha World.*

NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

When and by Whom They Were Written and Set to Music.

There never was a more rousing composition than "La Marseillaise." "The sound of it," says Carlyle, "will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death and despot." It had a great share in the first French revolution, for in a few months after it was first made known every one was singing it, and the words "To arms! March!" were resounding in all parts of France. At every season of disorder since its strains have excited the passions of the people, and if immortality can be predicted for any tune known to man this is, beyond a question, the one. And yet, as the story goes, both words and music were the production of one night. They were composed in 1792 by a person whom Carlyle calls "an inspired Tyrtæn Colonel," Rouget de Lisle, who was still living when Carlyle's "French Revolution" was first published. The scene of its birth was Strasburg, and not Marseilles, but it was a force of Marseillaise which first marched to it, and hence the title.

The origin of the British national anthem has proved a source of uninterrupted vexation for many years past. There is almost as much mystery regarding it as there used to be about the sources of the Nile. The common account attributes it to Dr. Bull, King James I's organist, but it has also been claimed for Henry Carey, the author of "Sally in Our Alley." Between these two the authorship and composition almost certainly rest, but it has been found impossible to decide definitely for the one or the other. The music of "God Save the Queen" is tame and uninteresting, but it agrees well with the comparatively peaceful, regular course of events which has marked public affairs in England for over two hundred years past.

The Russian national anthem, "God Protect the Czar," was first performed at the Grand Theater, Moscow, in December, 1833. Previous to this there had been no national hymn in Russia, and the czars usually contended themselves with "God save the King." The composer was Colonel M. Lwoff, and in return for the composition the Czar Nicholas presented him with a gold snuff box, set with diamonds. The music is distinctly national, but the words, as every one knows, are any thing but the actual prayer of the Russian people—"God Save the Czar! Mighty Autocrat! Reign for our glory," etc. It is properly speaking, an official hymn, and is unknown to the vast majority of Russians.

The Austrian national anthem is well known in England from its use as a hymn tune. It was composed by Haydn and performed for the first time at the celebration at the birthday of the Emperor Franz at Vienna in 1797. The lovely air is thoroughly German, and found therefor a ready acceptance in the hearts of the people. Haydn himself was very fond of it. He used it in the variations in one of his quartets, and when he was dying he insisted on being taken from bed to the piano, when he played the air three times over very solemnly in the presence of his weeping servants.

The Danish national anthem is not unlike the "Rule Britannia." It was composed by a German named Hartmann, about the year 1770. The "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn," though it can hardly be called a national anthem, is a favorite air with the gondoliers of Venice, who sing it frequently.—*Chicago News.*

CARE OF THE EARS.

Twelve Rules That It Would Be Well to Remember.

1. Never put any thing into the ear for the relief of toothache.

2. Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.

3. Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

4. Never drop any thing into the ear until it has been previously warmed.

5. Never use any thing but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ears from pus.

6. Never strike or box a child's ears; this has been known to rupture the drum-head and cause incurable deafness.

7. Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving.

8. Never scratch the ears with any thing but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips or any thing of that nature.

9. Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

10. Never put milk, fat, or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than any thing else.

11. Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.

12. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.—*Philadelphia Call.*

HISTORICAL TREES.

The Old Liberty Tree—Pope's Weeping Willow—The Charter Oak and Treaty Elm.

The Boston tree that had most of a history was the old liberty tree. At the corner of Washington and Essex streets stands a building in whose wall is inserted a tablet bearing the form of a tree in bas relief. This building covers the ground where the liberty tree grew. The tree was said to have been planted in 1646. A century and a quarter later the sons of liberty held meetings under its branches, and in the days preceding the outbreak of the revolution the ground on which it stood was a place of assembly for the men who conspired to throw off the British yoke. In 1773 an anti-tea party was held beneath it, and it became so obnoxious to the British that in 1775 it was cut down by a detachment of soldiers of the invading army, one of whom was killed.

The poet Pope had sent to him from Smyrna a drum of figs. In it was a small twig, which he stuck in the ground near Twickenham villa. It took root and grew rapidly and was the admiration of himself and his friends, and it proved to be the Salix Babylonica, or weeping willow, and it was the parent of all its kind in England and America. A British officer who came to this country in 1775 brought with him, wrapped in oiled silk, a twig from Pope's willow, intending to plant it himself in American soil. The young officer became acquainted with Custis, Washington's stepson, and he gave him the willow twig. Custis planted it at Abingdon, in Virginia, where it grew vigorously. In 1790 General Gates brought from Abingdon a shoot of the Custis willow and planted it at the entrance gate to his estate on Manhattan Island, and it was known as Gates' weeping willow.

The charter oak of Hartford, Conn., was estimated to be about six hundred years old when Hooker laid the foundation for a commonwealth there. It was at one time known as Wyllys's tree, as it stood in front of the house occupied by Hon. Samuel Wyllys. It measured twenty-six feet in circumference a foot from the ground. The cavity in which the charter was placed on the night of October 31, 1687, was near the root and large enough to admit a child. The cavity gradually became smaller, until it would scarcely admit a hand. The oak was prostrated in August, 1854, and nearly every particle of it was worked into some pleasing form and cherished as a memento of a singular incident in colonial history.

The treaty tree was a large elm which stood on the banks of the Delaware river, near what is now known as Kensington precinct, Philadelphia. It was under this tree that William Penn formed his treaty with the Indians in 1682. Voltaire said "it was the only treaty between these nations and the Christians which was never sworn to and never broken." The tree then became an object of interest and veneration, and when Penn contemplated making his permanent home in Pennsylvania he tried to purchase the land near the tree, considering it one of the finest situations on the river. The tree was long protected with care, but was at last blown down in a gale on March 3, 1810. It was found to be 283 years old, and its trunk measured twenty-three feet in circumference. The Penn Society erected a monument, with proper inscriptions, upon its site. —*Chicago News.*

Mr. Bixby's Superior Method of Selecting and Buying Beefsteak.

"The trouble with you women is," said Bixby to his wife, "that you talk too much, especially when it comes to business. A man can buy and sell a cargo of wheat while a woman is ordering a pound of steak. You ought to hear me give an order for meat, and profit thereby."

Mrs. Bixby did hear him the next day. She walked down town and heard him say to the butcher:

"Ah, Blood, got something in the way of a nice steak to-day, something rich and juicy for me? Can't palm off any stringy, gritty meat on *me*. And you want to cut it the right way, Blood. Half the steaks are ruined in the cutting of them. What's steaks worth to-day? Twenty-eight cents? Great Scott! You can buy beef by the car-load out West on foot for six cents a pound. Somebody's making an outrageous profit. Beef ought not to be worth a cent over fifteen cents here, and there'd be money in it at thirteen cents. No, I don't like the look of that piece of sirloin. It isn't the right color to suit me. Beef to be tender and sweet should be—let me see that piece hanging up there."

In something less than half an hour he has bought two pounds of steak, and as they walk away he says triumphantly to Mrs. Bixby:

"There, my dear, that's the way to do business, that is."—*Tid-Bits.*

—One of the Holborn (London) Board of Poor Guardians has resigned because of the board's extravagance. He said he could not remain in an organization that paid ten pounds for a carpet for the clerk's room, forty-eight pounds for a carpet for the board-room, thirty pounds for curtains and twelve pounds for poles, while there were so many starving poor in London. The other guardians of the poor were very indignant and accepted his resignation at once.

—Fogg at the dinner table is observed looking sadly at the infinitesimal portion of a chicken that has been dealt out to him. Suddenly a gleam of pleasure comes over his face, and he exclaims, "Never mind, in heaven I shall have two wings every day."

FACTS ABOUT BUSTLES.

An Absurd Fashion and How it Might Be Effectually Suppressed.

The highest authorities on costumes seem to have inclined to the opinion that the bustle, which undeniably came from Paris, was a reaction among the ladies of the French aristocracy against the pseudoclassic robes of the Revolution and of the Empire. The ladies of the courts of Josephine and Marie Louise dressed much more decently than the Merveilleuses of the directory had done; still David and the artists of his school were the real arbiters of fashion until 1815; nor could short waists and dresses clinging to the limbs be entirely eradicated from the female fashionable wardrobe until the Restoration was waning.

Long waists and ample skirts vanquished the exiguous robes just mentioned, precisely as the romantic school in the drama and in literature, headed by Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas the elder, vanquished the classical school, of which the chiefs were Viennett and Baour-Lormian. The battle was fought and the victory won a year or two before the deposition of Charles X., and as regards the garments of the fair sex the change almost amounted to a metamorphosis; the waist descended from its bad altitude between the shoulders to its natural position at the hips; sleeves hitherto tight were suddenly puffed out to portentous amplitude, and the pear-shaped, balloon-shaped, or leg-of-mutton sleeve was in process of time succeeded by a wider and looser sleeve, which English dressmakers dubbed "the bishop."

Unfortunately, long waists effected the revival of the mischievous practice of tight lacing, and stays became real instruments of torture—stiff, unyielding cases, fortified with metal busks, in which the ribs of the hapless wearer were distorted and the organs of the chest squeezed out of their proper places, thus endangering health and even life. The dress improver ran its course and declined as suddenly as it had appeared. The "princess" robe banished bustles for four or five years, but the bustle came back with short walking skirts, and it thrives, and will thrive, and will die again, we suppose, no woman can tell when or how, notwithstanding all the flouts and jeers of the satirists and the solemn head-shaking and grave prolusions of the moralist.

The only practicable way to suppress a fashion is to associate it with infamy. Mrs. Turner, the poisoner in James I.'s time, was hanged at Tyburn in a ruff stiffened with yellow starch; and yellow ruffs immediately went out of fashion. The murderess, Maria Manning, was hanged at Horsemonger lane in a black satin dress; and for twenty years afterward black satin was out of fashion. As it happens, executions now take place in private, and nothing would be gained in the way of fashion reform by hanging a female criminal whose garb comprised a huge dress-improver.—*London Telegraph.*

HOW TO BUY BOOKS.

First Get Money, Then Enthusiasm and Then a Little Learning.

Enthusiasm, like that felt by Lamb for the Elizabethan dramatists, is what is especially needed for the formation of a library. The buyer, if he have a strong bent in one direction, will satisfy that first. If history be his special study, the historians will figure most conspicuously; if theology, the theologians; if poetry, the poets. This is reasonable enough; but there is no branch of study that can be fitly pursued alone, and, after satisfying a special taste, the man who wishes to possess a good library should, in the first place, secure good copies of the greatest authors in all the prominent departments of literature which his country has produced. It is a disgrace to apply to a public library for books that deserve to be read and reread. Fancy applying to Mudie's for a Shakespeare or a Milton, a "Don Quixote" or a Waverly novel, for "Boswell's Life of Johnson" or Lockhart's "Life of Scott." However limited the book-buyer's taste or means, it especially behooves him, if bent on culture, to possess good library copies of the great poets and historians of this country. Poetry, apart from its intrinsic value as the most elevating and delightful of intellectual gifts, opens up many a fair path of literary study; and, without a knowledge of past history, a man is helplessly adrift when he attempts to steer through the conflicting currents of contemporary politics. But what can the student know of history or of poetry unless he have the books at hand upon his shelves for reference as well as for study. It may be impossible to read a borrowed book with some advantage, but it is the pursuit of knowledge under great difficulties. You are limited in time, and you are not privileged, as Coleridge was, to make your notes on the margin as you go on. Almost always I decline lending, even my best friends, volumes which they ought to have in their own libraries; and, if I yield in a too easy moment, the probability is I suffer for my folly afterward. The most honest people in the world have a peculiarity—they forget to return books. Let me end by repeating, with more emphasis, what I have already suggested—that the foundation of a library should be laid in early life. To see it grow, by slow but sure degrees, is a sure delight, and the boy who spends his "tips" in this way will, as he grows to be a man, spend more, until in the course of years he will gather round him a host of "never-failing friends."—*London News.*

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

He Preferred a Quick Death to Blackburn's Talk.

I heard a rather interesting, though somewhat apocryphal, anecdote the other day in connection with Senator Blackburn's first canvass for congress. Blackburn, so the story goes, happened to be passing through Owenton, the county seat of Owen county, on the occasion of the hanging of a noted criminal. As a hanging is a rather exceptional episode in the state of Kentucky, the candidate for congressional honors concluded he would remain in the place a few hours and witness the "event." The gallows was erected in the public square, so that no citizen, however humble, should lose the opportunity of seeing the unusual spectacle. It was, in fact, a gala day, such as the history of Owenton had seldom recorded. The sheriff, in a spirit of true Kentucky hospitality, invited Blackburn, as one of the distinguished guests present, to occupy a seat on the gallows. Blackburn did so. After the preliminaries had been arranged, the sheriff consulted his watch and discovered that it was not quite 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the execution. Turning to the prisoner he said:

"You have ten minutes yet to live. Is there anything you desire to say in the meantime?"

The prisoner sullenly replied there was not.

At this instant Blackburn sprang from his seat, and, advancing to the edge of the scaffold, said:

"If the gentleman will allow me his remaining ten minutes I will be glad to announce myself a candidate for your suffrages. If elected to congress"——

Here the prisoner impatiently exclaimed: "Say, you! Is your name Joe Blackburn?"

"Yes, sir," replied Blackburn, politely.

With an expression of intense disgust on his face the prisoner turned to the sheriff.

"We won't stand on a few minutes more or less," said he, "when the alternative is presented of death on one hand, or listening to one of Joe Blackburn's long winded speeches on the other. Flip the trap and let me go."

The good natured sheriff obligingly "flipped the trap," and the next instant the desperado swung into eternity, while Blackburn clambered down the gallows, exclaiming as he went that he had lost the greatest opportunity of his life.—New York Tribune.

Justice Harlan's Remedy for Cheek.

Justice Harlan tells a story of a man who came to his house one night, an entire stranger, sent in his card, and when the judge came down bluntly told him that he proposed to make a fortune for both himself and the judge, if the latter would furnish him information about a certain decision that was pending and was expected to affect stocks. The man proposed to furnish the capital and do the trading. He was willing, moreover, to divide profits equally. The justice was so completely taken aback by the man's cool impudence that he scarcely knew what to say, but the humor of the situation struck him at once, and he asked the caller if he would kindly stand up under the chandelier where he could get a look at his face. The stranger stood the scrutiny without flinching. Then the judge said:

"My friend, you have asked something that is not only improper and impossible, but your proposition ought to tempt me to kick you out of my house. I scarcely know why I do not feel in the mood to do it. I do not think that you are aware of the significance of your proposition, and therefore I shall not treat this as I otherwise would. I am not going to enter into a speculation with you, as that would be wrong; but I will tell you how you can get the information you seek before any one else."

The man's face brightened up, when the justice continued:

"On the day when the opinion is delivered—I cannot tell you when that will be—come to the supreme court room and take a seat on the front bench. Then, as it is read, the sound will reach your ears first. Good evening."

And as the man, with a somewhat crestfallen mien, turned toward the door, the justice added, with peculiar emphasis in his voice:

"Wait a moment, sir; you should thank me for not kicking you down stairs."

But the man with one bound had already cleared the hall, and was tearing down the street when the justice thoughtfully returned to his study.—New York Tribune.

Mistook His Guest.

A judicial joke is out and will start the rounds on the United States circuit. Everyone knows how expert and almost unerring the proverbial hotel clerk is when he takes in and sizes up a strange guest, as he writes his name for the first time upon the book before him, and how accurately he fits him and his pocket book with a room. It was about three years ago, when, having successfully steered his canoe between Scylla and Charybdis in the United States congress, Judge Speer ascended the bench of the United States court in Macon. He arrived in the city at night, and, going direct to the Hotel Lanier, registered "Emory Speer" in a business like hand. When he had finished his autograph the alert clerk was already studying his keyboard, evidently a little perplexed as to details. But presently he turned and asked: "Mr. Speer, what line do you carry?" "Mr. Speer" looked at him and repeated the question in evident astonishment: "What line do I carry? I don't understand you, sir. Do you allude to my politics?" "No, sir, but I wanted to know whether you required a large or small sample room." Explanations followed, and that hotel clerk always keeps mighty quiet when he goes into the United States court room.—Savannah News.

Dan Rice Entrapped.

Dan Rice, the veteran showman, was nicely fooled one day, as he was engaged announcing the wonders of his circus outside the tent. A man standing with a little boy in the crowd near by cried out: "I'll bet you a dollar you cannot let me see a lion." "Done!" said the showman, eagerly; "put down your money." The man placed a dollar in the hand of a bystander, and Dan did the same. "Now walk this way," said the showman, "and I'll soon convince you. There you are," said he triumphantly; "look in that corner at the beautiful Numidian lion." "I don't see any," responded the man. "What's the matter with you?" asked the showman. "I'm blind," was the grinning reply, and in a few minutes the man pocketed the two dollars and went away.—Exchange.

Daniel Manning's Brief Editorial.

The late Daniel Manning, many years ago, had a spat with a country newspaper of vile typographical appearance. In speaking about it he said: "The Sandy Hill Herald is set up in shingle nails and run off on a cheese press."—The Journalist.

A Fine Man.

Omaha Man—Let me see. Mr. Surepop is from your section, isn't he?

Colorado Man—Yes; lived there for years.

"He seems to be a remarkably fine man."

"Hasn't an enemy in the world."

"I should suppose not."

"No; they're all dead."—Omaha World.

BILL NYE ON J. CÆSAR.

He Makes a Few Interesting Comments on the Play.

The play of "Julius Cæsar," which has been at the Academy of Music this week, has made a great hit. Messrs. Booth and Barrett very wisely decided that if it succeeded here it would do well anywhere. If the people of New York like a play and say so it is almost sure to go elsewhere. Judging by this test the play of "Julius Cæsar" has a glowing future ahead of it. It was written by Gentlemen Shakespeare, Bacon and Donnelly, who collaborated together on it. Shakespeare did the lines and plot, Bacon furnished the cipher and Donnelly called attention to it through the papers.

The scene of "Julius Cæsar" is laid in Rome, just before the railroad was completed to that place. In order to understand the play itself we must glance briefly at the leading characters which are introduced and upon whom its success largely depends.

Julius Cæsar flourished considerably from 100 to 44 B. C., when a committee of representative citizens and property owners of Rome called upon him, and on behalf of the people begged leave to assassinate him as a mark of esteem. He was stabbed twenty-three times between Pompey's Pillar and 11 o'clock, many of which were mortal. This account of the assassination is taken from a local paper, and is graphic, succinct and lacks the sensational elements so common and lamentable in our own time. Cæsar was the implacable foe of the aristocracy, and refused to wear a plug hat up to the day of his death. Sulla once said, before Cæsar had made much of a showing, that some day this young man would be the ruin of the aristocracy, and twenty years afterward, when Cæsar sacked, assassinated and holocausted a whole theological seminary for saying "eyether" and "nyether," the old settlers recalled what Sulla had said.

Cæsar continued to eat pie with a knife and in many other ways to endear himself to the masses until 68, B. C., when he ran for quæstor. Afterward he was ædile, during the term of which office he sought to introduce a number of new games and to extend the limit on some of the older ones. From this to the senate was but a step.

In 62, B. C., he went to Spain as proprætor, intending to write a book about the Spanish people and their customs as soon as he got back, but he was so busy on his return that he did not have time to do so.

Cæsar was a powerful man with the people, and while in the senate worked hard for his constituents, while other senators were having their photographs taken. He went into the army when the war broke out, and after killing a great many people, against whom he he certainly could not have had anything personal, he returned, headed by the Rome silver cornet band, and leading a procession over two miles in length. It was at this time that he was tendered a crown just as he was passing the city hall, but thrice he refused it. After each refusal the people applauded and encored him till he had to refuse it again. It is at about this time that the play opens. Cæsar had just arrived on a speckled courser and dismounted outside the

HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

town. He comes in at the head of the procession, with the understanding that the crown is to be offered him just as he crosses over to the court house.

Here Cassius and Brutus meet, and Cassius tries to make a mugwump of Brutus, so that they can organize a new movement. Mr. Edwin Booth takes the character of Brutus and Mr. Lawrence Barrett takes that of Cassius. I would not want to take the character of Cassius myself, even if I had run short of character and needed some very much indeed, but Mr. Barrett takes it and does it first rate. Mr. Booth also plays Brutus so that old settlers here say it seems almost like having Brutus here among us again.

In act 4 Brutus sits up late reading a story by E. P. Roe, and just as he is in the most exciting part of it the ghost of the assassinated Cæsar appears and states that it will meet him with hard gloves at Philippi. Brutus looks bored, and says that he is in no condition, but the ghost leaves it that way, and Brutus looks still more bored till the ghost goes out through a white oak door without opening it.

At Philippi Brutus sees that there is no hope of police interference, and so before time is called he inserts his sword into his being and dies, while the polite American audience puts on its overcoat and goes out, looking over its shoulder to see that Brutus does not take advantage of this moment, while the people are going away, to resuscitate himself.

Booth and Barrett have the makings of good actors in them. I met both of these gentlemen in Wyoming some years ago. We met by accident. They were going to California and I was coming back. By some oversight we had both selected the same track, and we were thrown together. I do not know whether they will recall my face or not. I was riding on the sleeper truck at the time of the accident. I always take a sleeper, and always did. I rode on the truck because I didn't want to ride inside the car and have to associate with a wealthy porter who looked down upon me. I am the man who was found down the creek the next day gathering wild ferns and murmuring, "Where am I?"

The play of "Julius Cæsar" is one which brings out the meanness and magnetism of Cassius, and emphasizes the mistaken patriotism of Brutus. It is full of pathos, duplicity, assassination, treachery, erroneous loyalty, suicide, hypocrisy and all the intrigue, jealousy, cowardice and deviltry which characterized the politics of fifty years B. C., but which now, thanks to the enlightenment and refinement which twenty centuries have brought, are known no more forever. Let us not forget, as we enter upon the year 1888, that it is a presidential year, and that all acrimony will be buried under the dew and the daisies, and that, no matter how high party spirit may run, there will be no personal enmity.—Bill Nye in New York World.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

RULES FOR CARVING.

How to Master the Difficulties of the Family Dissecting Table.

Many a man has risen from obscurity and blue overalls and climbed, rung by rung, the ladder of fame only to totter and fall while about to grasp the last rung because he had never learned to carve.

A man may be able to solve some abstruse problem in algebraic insanity; he may be able to sit for his photograph and look natural; he may have risen so high as to occupy a contested seat in the State Legislature, and with his feet across the aisle imagine that he owns the State of New York, including Rhode Island; or perchance he may become the lucky patentee of a gas meter, that with almost human intelligence forgets to register; yet he can not be considered more than a one-horse success in life till he has mastered the difficulties of the dissecting table as it lies spread out before him on a festal day.

It is our purpose to here present in a brief, concise form a few rules to be observed in carving which suggested themselves to us from time to time before we broke up housekeeping.

Rule 1. Call the attention of your guests to the age of the chicken. Account for its thin emaciated appearance by stating that it was raised in the spring, and didn't have time to attain the robust development of the adult hen, or in other words, that its youngness accounts for its thinness. After having calmed your guests and satisfied them that you have acted in good faith, proceed to observe

Rule 2. Ask you guests whom they think is the smartest pulpit orator in town, and as the discussion becomes animated and every body gets excited, seize the chicken by the hind leg and draw the carving knife diagonally across the thorax, to the diaphragm. Then ask the cook to bring in the grind-stone. Grind the knife rapidly but quietly under the table, and in an unsuspecting moment grasp the chicken by the collar, twist the clavicle to one side, humming softly: "White Wings, they Never Grow Weary," and cut laterally across the epidermis, in a wild but vain endeavor to reach the connective tissue immediately underneath; then call for another knife.

Rule 3. Ask the guests if they have any idea who will be elected President in 1888, and when no one is looking your way strike the chicken a heavy blow just below the belt with the back of the hatchet, which you will have concealed under your vest, then counter, and wrestler catch-as-catch-can, and if possible, while no one is looking, introduce the hatchet once more.

Rule 4. If the chicken be a spring chicken it will no doubt spring from the platter and fly across the home plate to the short-stop at the other end of the table. As he mops the gravy from his whiskers with the corner of his table-cloth you will shout "Fowl ball!" This little joke will amuse the guests and cause the short stop to forget about his whiskers.

Rule 5. After the chicken has been carried out and laid quietly away in the alley, instruct the cook to bring in something to eat, meanwhile apologizing to the guests for what may have seemed like unnecessary formality.—*Drift.*

VALUABLE INVENTION.

An Electric Apparatus Which Cures Headache in One Minute.

"Do you know," inquired a female nurse at Bellevue Hospital, "that electricity is a most effective cure for a violent headache? I have an appartus at home which I purchased two years ago. It is charged with electricity, and it cures headache as if by magic. The apparatus is about fifteen inches in length, and is composed entirely of flat or box-wire links, made square. It is one and one-half inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick. At each end of the apparatus is a circular cap, or plate. One of the caps is made of carbon; the other is made of zinc. Two separate layers of tin wire run through the links breadthwise. These layers are divided in the center by sealing-wax, the idea being to form the electric circuit. Should the two wires touch one another, the electric current would be shut off and the apparatus would be useless. On each cap is an eyelet, or small ring, made to allow a string to pass through and be fastened to the head. The apparatus must be placed in vinegar for two minutes before being applied to the head. In operating, the zinc cap is placed on the right temple and the carbon cap on the left. The electric current generated by the acid of the vinegar then sets to work, and the victim of the headache is generally relieved within one or two minutes. The only objection I have to using the apparatus is that the zinc cap is sometimes so strong as to burn the flesh on the temple. I have had my right temple red for weeks after using it. Now, in applying it I always place a cloth between the zinc cap and the skin, and I find it effective in preventing blistering. No, these apparatuses are not for sale in this country. The duty would be too high for them. I paid four guineas for the one I use, and at that rate, and taking the tariff into consideration, it would cost a hundred dollars to buy one here."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—Louis Bayden, a blind man who died at Worcester, had his sense of touch so developed that he could tell the denomination of a bank note by feeling it, and in weeding a large garden he could always distinguish a young vegetable plant from a weed.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—At the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., J. R. Henshaw, a sophomore, has become insane from overstudy.

—The total amount expended last year by the New West Commission in their schools among the Mormons was $61,318.—*Public Opinion.*

—Did you say you were bored by the sermon last Sunday? And did your children hear you? May be you will wonder some day why your children do not go to church.

—Miss Story, the daughter of a clergyman in the north of Ireland, has won the Literature Scholarship of £100 a year for five years, awarded by the Royal University of Ireland.

—The American Home Missionary Society has aided in planting 3,427 churches, and 1,600 ministers are now under commission, 135 preaching in foreign languages.—*Public Opinion.*

—Children have full use of their eyes and ears before their tongues have mastered language, and consequently they are learning lessons of good or evil sooner than many people suppose.

—Dakota is settled by an educated people who have made ample provision for the education of the rising generation. Look over the domain of prairie, and the country school is seen in the most sparsely settled regions.

—The Second Adventists of Long Branch, N. J., have appointed March 31, 1888, as the day for winding up the affairs of this world and their translation into another. Notwithstanding the importance of this matter they are tranquilly following their business without apparent anxiety.

—The Spurgeon family in London is represented by three clergymen. The membership under their care, it is said, constitutes more than one-sixth of the membership in the London Baptist Association. Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, son of Charles H., is pastor of one-fourth of all the Baptists in New Zealand.

—A gift of real estate valued at $40,000 has been made by ex-Mayor Thomas B. Peedle, of Newark, N. J., to the First Baptist Church for the site of a new church, which Mr. Peedle offers to erect at his own expense at a cost of $75,000. This is the largest religious donation in the history of Newark.—*Public Opinion.*

—The Wesley chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was recently burned down as a result of incendiary work in Chattanooga, Tenn., was an old landmark of the city. It was erected in 1847 at Soddy and floated down the river on a raft to Chattanooga, where it was located on the site on which it burned. During the late war it was used for an arsenal and prison.

FACTS ABOUT COATS.

Information Not to Be Found in the Great Encyclopedias of the Age.

The origin of the coat is lost in the mist of antiquity, where so many other things are swallowed up and missed. The very earliest is supposed to have been a coat of paint, still affected among savage tribes. In addition to the coat of paint, the higher classes had themselves striped and varnished. A light coat of whitewash was doubtless worn during the heat of summer. Shady characters among our public men require whitewash even now, which shows how long a fashion can live.

The reason that Joseph's brothers were jealous of him was because his coat of many colors made him such a rainbeau among the girls. In there plain butternut clothes they had no show against him.

A coat of mail was fashionable during the middle ages, though not confined to middle-aged men, by any means. Owing to the present masculine styles that prevail among ladies, it is difficult to tell a coat of mail from a coat of female.

The coat of mail was worn to protect the soldiers in battle. A great body of soldiers required a great coat. The coat of mail went through the post-office as third-class matter, subject to newspaper postage only, for it was an unlettered age.

Before our ancestors knew the use of cloth they made coats of skins. Fur overcoats were the only ones worn. When coats of skin prevailed man first learned to skin a tailor out of a coat. The expression, "I'll tan his coat," originated during the above period in coat history. The price of the coat depended on how the skins were coated in the market reports.

A coat of arms was once considered indispensable, even in families that were destitute of vests and pantaloons. Some old families even now make a great fuss over their coat of arms, with their arms out at the elbows. We shouldn't value a coat of arms alone. Like our ale, we would prefer it with some body to it.

Cloth coats came in with the invention of cloth, of course, yet there be those who assert that the wonderful coats of mail, described by Homer, who lived before textiles were thought of, were made out of whole cloth.

Of modern coats it is hardly necessary to speak, for they parade before us daily. You can generally tell a gentleman by the style of his coat, except when he wears a swallow-tail to a stylish dinner, and then you are liable to confound him with the waiter who dresses in the same manner, confound him. A coat of tar and feathers gives a man quite a distinguished air, and he is sure to attract attention anywhere.—*Texas Siftings.*

ABOUT WARM DRINKS.

Why They Should Be Reserved for Old and Middle-Aged Persons.

China and India comprise more than one-half the world's population. If any wonder is expressed at this concentration of people in countries that we generally consider semi-barbarous, a possible explanation is to be found in the fact that they were earliest in introducing warm drink to the world. Say what hygienists may of the harmfulness of tea and coffee, it is a fact that the countries that use them most are increasing in population more rapidly than any other parts of this globe, and have apparently always done so. It is scarcely supposable that tea is itself beneficial, as its active principal is a poison. But it is, the world over, the drink that is nearly always taken warm.

Death and cold are more nearly allied than we are apt to suppose. A few special diseases require heat for their development and propagation. But the outward heat in fevers is only, in most cases, a reverse of the natural, internal warmth which is then thrown to the outside, leaving the vital organs to chill. Whenever this occurs, death follows as a matter-of-course. Most physicians know that this, in a great many cases, is the condition under which death comes. In old people, or others whose vitality has been greatly lessened, the shrewd doctor regards the coming of winter and cold weather each year as critical periods in every aged person's existence. The expression is frequently heard, that if an aged person lives through winter, his or her chances will be good for another year.

In cases of sickness, warm drinks have probably always been prescribed. In fevers alone, cold water is sometimes preferable, when there is sufficient strength and vitality to get up a reaction. But even here the object is warmth rather than cold. Whenever the patient is so debilitated that the reaction does not come, cold drinks are always injurious. This applies in many cases of continued sickness, and to aged persons. These, as a rule, should be encouraged to drink warm drinks, especially in winter or at night.

Hot drinks are themselves stimulating by heat alone. Hot water as a medicine is often better than drugs. This is especially true in cases of diarrhœa or dysentery, or when the stomach is overloaded with food that it can not digest. The heat thus directly furnished is generally needed, for the effect of each of these ailments is to leave the stomach too cold. Perhaps this reliance on artificial heat as a stimulus to the vital organs may become in itself debilitating if long continued. Too much wrapping up and coddling in warm rooms is not so healthful for the vigorous as active, out-of-door exercises. We do not say for the young, because generally, small children need more protection from cold than they get. But the rule is a good one never to accustom the young to warm drinks, either tea or coffee. Reserve these for the aged or those who have passed middle life, taking care not to let them drink any thing much above blood heat except in sudden emergencies, when the system seems to require stimulants.

Excessively cold drinks are an abomination to the stomach. The habit of using ice water is the cause of an immense amount of summer sickness. Ice is often impure, though looking as transparent as glass. If got from ponds, as it often is, it is quite likely to contain germs of disease that were in the water before freezing. No one should think of drinking melted ice before filtering, unless it is made from water pure enough for drinking before it is frozen. The use of ices or of ice-cold foods in summer, tempting though they be as delicacies, is responsible for many deaths, especially of those whose stomachs are debilitated. Even cold milk is injurious, especially if made ice cold by being surrounded with ice to make the cream rise. It is safer to warm cold milk before drinking it, and this is best done by turning enough hot water in it to take the chill off. This also dilutes it sufficiently to prevent the curd forming in a solid mass, as it does on many delicate stomachs, to which milk is always an irritant.

One caution in the use of hot drinks or foods is not to allow them to come in contact with the teeth much above the natural temperature. Drinking very hot tea or coffee ruins more teeth than almost any thing else. In special cases very hot drinks are allowable; but usually blood heat is a better temperature for food or drink than any other. Extremes of hot or cold are allowable under certain conditions for the system, as a whole, but neither should come in contact with teeth or gums more than necessary. The prevalence of decayed teeth in this country is due as much as any thing else to our national habit of drinking very hot tea and coffee, and perhaps alternating this with ice water or dishes of ice cream. Such extremes are every way injurious, and should be avoided.—*Boston Budget.*

A New Species of Silk.

A new species of silk, the cultivation of which has been undertaken in the State of Yucatan, is described at length by the *Economista Mexicano.* That journal says that it is the product of the wild silk-worm Bombyx Psydii, which is closely allied to the domestic silk-worm, and that the silk on the cocoons is elastic and of an excellent quality, though rather uncertain in color, varying from white to pale brown. It presents a peculiar difficulty, however, in being covered with a gum which it is not easy to dissolve. The government of the State of Yucatan is making experiments with a view to utilizing this wild silk.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

COULDN'T REMEMBER.

A Witness With a Memory of the Accommodating Kind.

The getting nothing out of a wituess was, perhaps, never better exemplified than in a case at a circuit court in a midland county a few years ago. It had relation to a sale of personalty claimed to have been sold some time previously under an execution, and the plaintiff called a witness to establish the fact of a sale. The cross-examination began by the counsel asking: "Sir, you say you attended the sale on the execution spoken of. Did you keep the minutes of that sale?"

Witness—Don't know, sir, but I did. Don't recollect whether *I* kept the minutes or the sheriff or nobody. I think it was one of us."

Question—Well, sir, will you tell me what articles were sold on that execution?

Here the witness hesitated, not willing to commit himself by going into particulars, until the patience of the counsel became exhausted and he pressed a special interrogatory.

Counsel—Did you on that occasion sell a threshing-machine?

Answer—Yes, I think we did.

Q.—I wish you to be positive. Are you *sure* of it?

A.—Can't say that I *am sure* of it; and when I come to think of it, I don't know as we did; think we didn't.

Q.—Will you swear, then, that you did *not* sell one?

A.—No, sir, don't think I would; for I can't say whether we did or didn't.

Q.—Did you sell a horse-power?

A.—Horse-power?

Q.—Yes, horse-power.

W.—Horse-power! Well, it seems to me we did. And then it seems to me we didn't. I don't *know* now as I can recollect whether I remember there was any horse-power there, I can't say whether we sold it or not; but I don't *think* we did; though it may be, perhaps, that we *did*, after all. It's some time ago and I don't like to say certainly.

Q.—Well, perhaps you can tell me this: did you sell a fanning-mill?

A.—Yes, sir, we sold a fanning-mill; I guess I am sure of that.

Q.—Well, you swear to that, do you? that one thing, though I don't see it on the list.

A.—Why, I may be mistaken about it; perhaps I am. It may be it was somebody else's fanning-mill, at some other time; not sure.

Counsel (to the court)—I should like to know, may it plasee the court, what this witness *does* know and what he is *sure* of.

Witness—Well, sir, I know one thing that I'm sure of, and that is that on that sale we sold either a threshing-machine or a horse-power or a fanning-mill, or one or all or neither of them, but I don't know which.

The witness was excused from further testimony.—*Youth's Companion.*

RETURN OF THE BOOT.

A Once Popular Article of Foot-Wear Coming Into Fashion Again.

There are changes in the styles of boots and shoes from year to year, as there are in other fashions. But there are also great revolutions which come around once in a century or so, and which indicate the restlessness of mankind and the eternal laws of change upon which his successful career is projected. It is still within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, or even many of his juniors, when boots were worn almost entirely by men and boys. The gradual growth of the taste for shoes will be recalled. Of late years shoes have had the preference. Formerly, in all weathers, the boot was worn outside the trousers, and the delight of the small boy and the pride of the young man in the display of their new boots with red tops brought with it a joy and sense of delicious exultation with which the weary lot of man is not often favored now. For boots, if worn at all, are worn inside and are covered with the legs of the trousers, and the chance for ornamentation, red leather, gilt trimmings, and even gold tassels, which were occasionally worn, is lost to this effete generation. But it is said that the whirligig of time is bringing boots into fashion again, at least for winter wear. This is said to be in the interest of health, which, as all know, is a strong support to any plea for a change. Every body respects the force of the general hygienic principle that it is necessary to keep the head cool and the feet warm, if good health is sought. Boots cover not only the feet, but the ankle and lower leg, and hence fight off rheumatism that delights in attacking those parts. These arguments in favor of boots are reasonable and strong. The sole of a winter boot should be thick, but being thick it is not necessary that it should be heavy. Cork soles are excellent and make a light weighted boot, while protecting the feet from wet. Wool boots are warm, light and pliable, and are becoming great favorites for country wear and riding. But whether a great revolution, which will bring boots into general use again and replace shoes, is impending, may well be questioned. The lightness and pliability of shoes, and the freedom given the use of all muscles by wearing them, is too well appreciated to be given up, and we may safely conclude that while boots will be popular with some, and perhaps with more people than formerly, shoes will lose nothing in the popular favor. Whichever is worn, however, for winter use, let the soles be thick and light. If the feet get wet, put them into cold water, dry them thoroughly, and then, with a change of socks, they will fairly glow with warmth.—*Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Man Who Was Too Busy to Remember That He Had Been Married.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press of late purporting to be a truthful account of a remarkable case of absent-mindedness which made a young man forget his wedding day. A prominent civil engineer in this city called attention to this floating paragraph yesterday, and said:

"I know of a much more remarkable case. It was not absent-mindedness, however, but an illustration of the wonderful concentration of thought which is possible in great emergencies. Somewhere about 1857 Ed D. Mason, assistant engineer on the Wabash road, went to Buffalo to be married. The ceremony was performed at ten o'clock in the morning. While congratulations were being extended the newly-wedded Benedict received a telegram from his chief in Toledo, informing him that an important truss bridge over a river on the line of the road had been burned, and must be rebuilt immediately. The working plans could not be found and Mason was ordered home.

"As the trains ran he could not reach Toledo before the next morning. Taking a hasty adieu of the bride and the wedding party, and promising to return at three o'clock to partake of the wedding dinner, he hurried to the office of an engineer well known to him, who at once placed the facilities of his office at Mason's disposal. By eleven o'clock he was hard at work. When three o'clock came, feeling faint and weary, he walked down stairs mechanically, entered a neighboring restaurant that he had frequented before, refreshed himself with a sandwich and a glass of beer, and returned to his work. By five o'clock he had duplicated the original plans of the bridge from memory, including exact measurements and quantities, and telegraphed from Toledo. On this telegraphic plan the bridge builders instantly set to work and found it absolutely correct even to the minutest detail. It was a most astonishing feat. But what is still more astonishing is the fact that from the moment Mason left his bride in the morning until he had forwarded his telegraphic report he never recalled the event of his marriage. When he went out for his lunch he might just as well have gone to the wedding dinner, as the distance was no greater, and excused himself without loss of time. But his mind was so occupied in meeting the emergency that no thought of any thing but the burned bridge could gain entrance.

"In later years Mason was a Colonel in the army, a prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and left as monuments to his skill the bridge over the Mississippi at Hannibal and that over the Missouri at St. Joseph. He died some fifteen years ago. His widow is still living, and has in my presence corroborated, so far as she could, Colonel Mason's account of his wedding-day experience."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CAPTURING A SPY.

Exploits of a Band of Female Mexicans During Maximilian's Regime.

Aside from the class of females commonly known as camp-followers, who share the fortunes of war without leave or license, the Mexican Government permits a limited number of respectable married women to accompany each regiment to cook and wash for the soldiers. These women are regularly enrolled as soldaderas (female soldiers), and admirably they bear the fatigues of camp life and long marches. That they are not bad warriors in their way the following story in proof:

During Maximilian's regime, when European forces were in possession of the Mexican capital, and President Juarez, with his Cabinet and guard, were trying to make their way to Paso del Norte, and his counselors had halted one day in a wayside grove to hold an important conference. Juarez was seated on a rock with the statesmen grouped around him, and the military escort on guard. The old poet Guilermo Prieto, who was a member of the Cabinet, had just arisen to state his opinion on a momentous subject, when the solemn conclave was interrupted by shouts of laughter, mingled with oaths and threats in French and Spanish.

All sprang to their feet, and the Captain of the guard, followed by his men, rushed to the quarters whence the sounds proceeded. Presently they returned, bringing four soldaderas, who bore upon their shoulders a Frenchman whom they had captured. Believing him to be a spy they first enticed him with cunning flattery, and then hastily binding him hand and foot with their rebosas, had carried him two or three miles despite his kicks and struggles. When the women deposited their prisoner at the feet of the President the elder soldadera excused herself for the failure of her proposed foraging expedition, saying:

"Senor Presidente, we thought this Frenchman might have papers which your Excellency would prize more than a fat turkey or a young pig."

True enough, on the person of the spy was found a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces to the commander of the neighboring garrison, stating that Juarez and his Cabinet would probably pass in that vicinity, and accompanying this intelligence was the formal order: "Shoot every Mexican rebel taken in arms against the Imperial Government of his Majesty Maximilian I."—*Mexico Cor. Philadelphia Record.*

RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

How Persons Belonging to the "Untrustworthy" Class Are Abused.

General Strelnikoff's plan was to arrest simultaneously a large number of persons belonging to the "untrustworthy" class; throw them into prison, keep them for ten days or two weeks in the strictest solitary confinement, and then subject them to a terrifying inquisitorial examination with the hope of extorting scraps of information, here a little and there a little, which might be pieced together, like the parts of a dissected map, so as to reveal the outlines of a revolutionary plot. If, for example, a young girl belonging to an "untrustworthy" family, and a "suspicious" letter to her had been intercepted by the authorities; or if she had been seen coming out of a "suspicious" house at a late hour in the evening, she was arrested in one of these police raids, generally at night, conveyed in a close carriage to the Odessa prison, put into a small solitary-confinement cell and left to her own agonizing thoughts. No explanation was given her of this summary proceeding, and if she appealed to the sentinel on duty in the corridor the only reply she obtained was "Prikazano ne gavarit"—"Talking is forbidden." The effect produced upon a young, inexperienced, impressible girl by the overwhelming shock of such a transition from the repose, quiet and security of her own bedroom, in her own home, to a narrow, gloomy cell in a common criminal prison at night, can readily be imagined. Even if she were a girl of courage and firmness of character, her self-control might give way under the strain of such an ordeal. The sounds which break the stillness of a Russian criminal prison at night, the stealthy tread of the guard; the faintly heard cries and struggles of a drunken and disorderly "casual" who is being strapped to his bed in another part of the prison—cries which suggest to an inexperienced girl some terrible scene of violence and outrage; the occasional clang of a heavy door; the moaning and hysterical weeping of other recently-arrested prisoners in cells on the same corridor, and the sudden and noiseless appearance now and then of an unknown human face at the little square porthole in the cell door through which the prisoners are watched—all combine to make the first night of a young girl in prison an experience never to be forgotten while she lives. This experience, however, is only the beginning of the trial which her courage and self-control are destined to undergo. One day passes—two days—three days—ten days—without bringing any news from the outside world, or any information concerning the nature of the charges made against her. Twice every twenty-four hours food is handed to her through the square porthole by the taciturn guard, but nothing else breaks the monotony and the solitude of her life. She has no books, no writing materials, no means whatever of diverting her thoughts or relieving the mental strain which soon becomes almost unendurable. Tortured by apprehension and by uncertainty as to her own fate and the fate of those dear to her, she can only pace her cell from corner to corner until she is exhausted, and then throw herself on the narrow prison bed and in sleep try to lose consciousness of her misery.—*Century.*

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When It Was Adopted and How It Is at Present Constructed.

In a resolution of Congress June 13, 1777, it was decreed "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This flag was established by law in July of the same year. The plan was to add a new stripe for each new State admitted to the Union, but by the rapid admission of new States the added stripe made the flag too large, and by a later act of Congress the stripes were reduced to the original number, thirteen, and a star was added to the Union on the introduction of a new State.

As at present constructed, the flag is symmetrical in shape and proportion. The infantry flag is six feet six inches by six feet and has seven red and six white stripes. The first stripe at the top is red, the next white and so on alternately, the last stripe being red. Each stripe should be half as many inches wide as the flag is feet long, and the Union should be one-third the length of the flag, and cover seven stripes in width. These details differ slightly in flags used in different organizations, in some of which the flag is six feet six inches by four feet four inches, the length being one-half longer than the breadth.

In the War Department the stars in the field are usually arranged in the form of a large star; in the navy they are arranged in straight lines, perpendicular and horizontal. The ordinary flags used for display are generally made with no special regard for the fixed rules for their construction.—*American Teacher.*

—"Hulloa! What are you doing here?" the Passing Zephyr lingered a moment in front of the pawnbroker's store to ask a Prince Albert Coat. "Oh," replied the latter, as it swung slowly to and fro over the heads of the passers-by, "this is where I hang out, now."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The study of Volapuk, the new universal language, is obligatory upon the students of the Royal Gymnasia of Munich. In Russia it is permitted to be used in telegraphic transmission.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

CARLSBAD SEA LION.

THEO. STEINHILBER, PUBLISHER
L. A. CLARK, - - EDITOR.

HOME NEWS.

— A steady growth beats a boom.

— This is the place I long have sought."—Mrs. B. F. Hake.

— Miss Anna Parker of Nebraska is with Mr. Hake's family.

— Capt. J. H. Richards went to San Diego yesterday.

— Strawberries in Capt. Wadsworth's garden are in bloom.

— The side track was completed yesterday.

— Several of our young people were surf bathing this week.

— The electritions will be here next week to run the wires in the new hotel.

— D. D. Hanks the Carlsbad artist is painting the bath house and Water tower near the hotel.

— Assist. superintendent John Ellis was a San Diego visitor Tuesday.

— The fourth story of the hotel is up. The adding of one more story will make the building present a very imposing appearance.

— Ben. Griffin of Oceanside is a Carlsbad visitor quite often of late. Rumor has it that Ben's batchelor days are numbered.

— Have you seen those fancy Lunch Baskets at Langenbach's. They are gems—and just what you need when you go to the mission.

— The thanks of the Literary society are due to Mrs. M. C. Pratt for the use of her organ, which she so kindly loans the society at its regular Thursday evening meetings.

— Col. S. C. Smith, secretary of Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Co. and his esteemable lady went to San Diego last evening to spent a week.

— Some thing good is in store for Carlsbad the particulars of which will be announced in this colum in due time. Look out for it.

— Capt. J. A. Frazier, superintendent of the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Co, has been in Los Angeles the greater part of this week on important business for the company.

— Sunny Slope addition to Carlsbad is attracting unusual attention. The scenery is enchanting from this part of the town and all visitors pronounce it grand, lovely, delightful.

— If you are not already a subscriber for your local paper please call at this office and contribute two dollars. Subscribe for your home paper, read it and then mail it to a friend East.

— The hotel is to have one hundred and fifty incandescent lights. Let your light shine that others may see your good works and buy a home in Carlsbad while the opportunity is within the reach of all.

— Mrs. L. C. Tombling of Fall Brook has purchased the Gray property on 5th street and is now a resident of Carlsbad. Mrs. Tombling is known to a number of our people and is a valuable acquisition to our social circle.

— Dr. T. C. Caldwell whom we mentioned last week has decided to remain in our city and may be found at Mr. J. L. Cramer on 2nd street. He expects to build soon. Carlsbad is to be congratulated on this decission.

— A party of twenty-three Carlsbaders picniced at the old mission Wednesday. A sumptuous dinner was spread in the green grass and all enjoyed themselves in the regular picnic fashion. The old mission is a good place to visit and eat dinner.

— The "Ladies Home Mission Society" will give an entertainment and basket supper in the Crain building next Wednesday evening, February 22nd. Each and every lady remember to bring supper for two, with your own name in the basket.

— Messrs. Faucher & Patterson not satisfied with employing men and hiring machinery to bore their wells have purchased one of the latest improved well borers and are now busy engaged boring for artesian water on the Highland addition. May their labors prove successful, for the energy and thrift shown by these gentlemen should be well rewarded.

— Capt. Frazier while at Los Angeles this week closed the contract for the latest improved electric fire alarm and electric call bells for the Mammoth hotel. The fire alarm is to include also the late automatic system which is self alarm and register giving the alarm from any part of the building to the office which is being adopted so extensively by the larger hotels in the East. The expense of this is very great but as it renders the possibility of fire without immidiate detection, out of the question thereby placing the greatest possible safeguard around the building where it has been adapted.

— The picnicers who went to the mission Wednesday also visited the celebrated ranch and palatial home of Mrs. Couts which is located three miles from the mission. The hostess is sole owner of several large tracts of land. The ranch upon which she resides contains 6000 acres. All kinds of semi-tropical fruits are there raisod and many varieties are now ripe. The excursionists had the pleasure of picking large luscious oranges from the trees and eating to their full satisfaction. The residence of Mrs. Couts is a marvel. There are so many beautiful things in and around the home attractive to the eye that to fully appreciate them one must go and view them. Mrs. Couts is a spanish lady of high culture and welcomes the visitor with an air of sociability and refinement, that makes every one feel well paid for the trip.

— B. F. Hake and family of North Loup, Nebr., who passed through to San Diego last week, came up to Carlsbad last Sunday morning and are taking in the beauties of our city and surrounding country. The visitors found many of their old friends here who have spared no pains in making their visit pleasant. Mr. Hake and wife declare that Carlsbad is the most charming spot on the entire Pacific Coast. As an evidence of his confidence in the future of our beautiful city Mr. Hake has purchased through the real estate firm of Brass & Woolman sixteen lots fronting on Washington street and Elm avenue for $6500. This property lies on the west side of the railroad and extends from the brow of the terrace east to Washington street. The location is very choice and will be a lovely spot for a home which Mr. Hake will erect in the near future. Mr. Hake is a very successful business man of Nebraska and necessarily exercise sound judgement in all dealings of which he has in this purchase thoroughly demonstrated. Carlsbad property is becoming more valuable every day.

An appreciated visit to our back country.

CARLSBAD, CAL., Febr. 16, '88.

Mr. Editor,

On the 12th inst. a number of Carlsbad people took a trip inland to view the country, and our friends Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Crain having kindly furnished us with a conveyance we gladly accompanied them. Wended our way over the hills and through the valleys, covered with a mantle of green, noticed horses and herds of cattle and one large drove of sheep feeding upon the luxuriant growth of grass. In about seven miles of drive arrived at the San Luis Rey Mission, founded by the Jesuit Fathers over one hundred years ago, located in a pleasant fertile valley. The ride and bracing atmosphere caused us to have voracious appetites, which were soon satisfied by the ample provisions provided by the excursionists. Then admission was sought into the Mission House, but it required a doucer in shape of silver coin, furnished by one of the gentlemen before entrance could be obtained. The interior of the building consists of one large room and two or three smaller once, the main part of the building is about 30 feet high, the front wall is brick and the arches and foundations upon which they rest are of the same material, covered with tiles, the remaining portion of the building is principally adobe, plastered inside. It is a curious superstructure, build of raw material and displays some architectural knowledge by the builders. The brick used in the building and walk in front of same are about a foot long, eight inches wide and in a fair state of preservation. It is said divine service is held in the Mission House about once a month. At one side of the building was the arena or plaza and mostly surrounded by high adobe walls, where the bull fights took place; an inhuman and brutal custom, still carried on in some parts of the world; it is a relict of barbarism and should be discontinued. On the other side of the building is the cemetry enclosed by fence. The main building and its surrounding are rapidly going to decay.

After taking in the sights of the Mission and beautiful valley, proceeded to the ranch some tree miles distant, owned by Mrs. Couts, a wealthy spanish lady, who gave us a cordial and pleasant reception; she has a splendid orange grove the trees full of ripe golden fruit, lemon trees bearing fruit, and a variety of other trees, among them noticed the peach trees in full blossom, numerous grape vines, and a large vegetable garden containing different kinds of vegetables growing and ready for market. There is a chappel near the house, also a spring furnishing a large supply of water. She has resided on the ranch 34 years; it is a beautiful and pleasant location, shows what the soil of this part of the State is capable of producing when properly cultivated. In the evening all returned to Carlsbad by another route delighted with the trip.

During our long stay here have found the people kind, friendly and sociable, peaceable and industrious. We are favorably impressed with your young growing city and healthy climate. Expect to leave soon for other portions of the State on our way homeward to Wisconsin; but in order to escape the cold wintry blasts of the North we may again revisit your beautiful city by the side of the sea.

Mr. & Mrs. P. B. SIMPSON.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF CARLSBAD WATERS.

FIRST—Upon entering the stomach a decomposition of the alkaline salts takes place with developement of free carbonic acid and recombination of the base with the lactic, butyric and acetic acids of the gastric juice. Only a small part of the new salts thus formed passes into the intestine, the rest being directly absorbed by the coats of the stomach.

SECOND—The excite the secretion of the gastric juice.

THIRD—If abnormal fermention exists in the stomach, they may improve some distressing symptoms by neutralisation of the acids, but they are not able to remove the cause of fermention, on the contrary, the alkaline solution forms a fostering soil for elements of fermentation.

FOURTH—They produce peristalsis of the stomach and intestines.

FIFTH—They have the property of dissolving great amounts of mucus, which, in many cases of chronic gastritis, accumulates during the night, and produces morning vomiting. By dissolving the mucus and carrying it into the intestines they purify the stomach and pave the way for a better digestion.

SIXTH—The waters of Carlsbad are to be preferred to all other mineral water where not only the neutralization of acids is required, but where also the speedy discharge of accumulated undigested food, and inordinate secretion of mucus, by the way of peristaltic motion is desirable; as, for intance, in cases of perforating ulcers of the stomach.

SEVENTH.—Alkaline waters tend to excite the appetite in some forms of nervous dyspepsia or father gastroneurosis, where only the want of appetite is the symptom present without other irregularities.

EIGHTH—The purgative effect of these waters is only due to their power of promoting a strong peristalsis; by this latter, the driving power of the portal vein is enforced in a high degree, and is enabled to remove existing hyperæmia of the abdominal organs.

NINTH—Their favorable influence upon the secretion of bile is mostly due to the great amount of water which is commonly drank at watering places by which the bile is deluted, and its passage into the duodenum much facilitated.

TENTH—As to the easier discharge of gallstones during the use of alkaline waters, a fact that is placed byond doubt by experience, it is still questionable if it must be imputed to the property of alkalies to keep the cholesterine in solution, or to the stronger contractions of the muscles of the gall bladder.

ELEVENTH—A great influence upon the alkalinity of the blood has been attributed for a long period to the use of alkaline water and in connection with it, to a more perfect oxidation, and diminishing of fibrin in the blood. According, however, to the inquiries of Buchheim, the excess of alkalies in the blood is quickly eliminated by the urine, and we most seek for another cause to explain the almost wonderful effects of it in all cases of obesity. Surely, the enforcement of proper diet and the frequent evacuations, preventing the total absorption of the whole of the fat forming qualities of the food, have a great share in this effect.

TWELFTH—The efficiency of Carlsbad Waters in diabetes mellitus has been well established by Hlawacek, Kraus and others. The percentage of sugar is reduced to a minimum and the general health of the patient improves and the waters are now the recognized remedy for this malady.

THIRTEENTH—All the authors agree in the favorable effects of Carlsbad water in uropoetic diseases, produced by excess of uric acid and phosphate of sodium in the urine, their irritating influence upon the mucous membrane of the pelves of the kidneys, ureters and bladder being abated by the alkalescence of the urine. Likewise the formation of urine acids calculi in the kidney's may be prevented, or, if present, rendered smaller and more easily expelled by micturition, a fact that is frequently observed in the treatment of patients thus suffering.

FOURTEENTH—The Carlsbad Waters are not diuretic. The quantity of urine passed under their influence is less than that of the absorbed waters.

FIFTEENTH—The morning urine passed immediately after taking the waters only has an alkaline reaction; that passed later has a neutra or acid reaction.

SIXTEENTH—The uric acid is diminished.

SEVENTEENTH—The excretion of urea diminishes in most cases.

EIGHTEENTH—The alkaline phosphates are more freely eliminated during the use of these waters.—Cincinnati Lancet Clinic.

Ladies Home Mission Society.

The "Ladies Home Mission Society" will meet at the residence of Mrs. Cramer on Friday, February 24, at 2:30 P. M. All ladies are invited to attend.

By order of Secretary.

List Of Advertised Letters.

Arnick, Dr., D. B., 3.
Blackburn, B. S., 1.
Blowers, D. R., 1.
Bowen, Mrs. L. K., 1.
Chase, J. E., 1.
Doyle, James, 2.
Goodland, R., 1.
Henry, Rev., V. A., 1.
Mr. Dougall, Col. Wm., 1.
Mr. Vausant, 1.
Musselman, Cyrus, 2.
Ogusburg, George, 1.
Ramser, George, 1.
Scaclett, Miss E., 1.
Starr, Rev. U. A., 1.
Vauke, Chas., 1.
Ward, Master John, 1.
David Speer, 1.
Will L. Sherman, 2.

P. J. LANGENBACH, Postmaster.

South Oceanside!

"There is a tide in the affairs of man,

Which, taken at the flood, leads to fortune."

HAYES & HICKS,

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Buy and wear Diamonds!

BLOCKS,

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22 LOTS

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One-Half Down, Balance Six Months, No Interest.

New Store in Carlsbad.

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I cordially invite the public to thoroughly inspect my stock and satisfy themselves that prices are

Rock Bottom

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Particular Attention Called

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A fine assortment of

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Also a large consignment of

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Don't forget the place:

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E. L. LANGENBACH, PROP.

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A full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
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Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
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A. J. CULVER.

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Proprietors.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MEAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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We solicit your patronage.

Oceanside Nursery.

I have this season a million Home grown trees, shrubs and flowers, consisting of full lines of

Fruit, Shade, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees.

Shrubs and Flowers,

which will be sold at bed rock prices.

J. BEGG,
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EVERYTHING

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Fine Shaving and Hair Cutting a Specialty.

Give me a call.

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Yard near James Kennedy's old stand.
Office with Brass & Woolman.

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Huntington's Drug Store.

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Pure **Drugs** and all kinds of **Patent Medicines.**

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Time Table in effect Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886.

Southward.		Stations.	Northward	
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily
4 35p	6 45a	Ar. San Diego Lv.	7 30a	8 20p
11 00a	9 15p	.....Colton.....	12 40p	6 25a
10 50	9 00	San Bernardino	1 00p	6 40a
11 40	7 20	.....Riverside....	1 40p	8 30p
8 30	6 00	..Los Angeles....	3 35p	9 15a

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OCEANSIDE, SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL - - - - - 50,000.00.

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Taxes paid.—Rents collected.—Business attended to for Non-Residents.
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Lead in prices and quality of Goods.

Keep a full stock in the following lines:

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Paints and Oils,
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House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter.

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Successors to A. SCHNEIDER.

Established 1869.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR F. **San Diego, Cal.** FIFTH STREET, NEAR F

Wholesale and retail dealer in

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. SHEET MUSIC. FANCY POSTERS.

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MINERAL WATER BATHS,

Hot and Cold.

Now Open to General Custom.

The reputation already achieved by these baths is world-wide and their remarkable curative powers remain unchallenged. Persons afflicted with

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can do no better than take a course of these Wonderful Baths. Scores Testimonials as to their worth can be obtained from residents in this town and vicinity, who have been entirely cured by their use.

Liberal Terms to Regular Customers.

The Bathhouses adjoining the Great Well of the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company are in easy access of the large hotel now nearing completion.

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Finest Stock of Goods in the County.

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FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

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THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF CARLSLAD WATERS.

FIRST—Upon entering the stomach a decomposition of the alkaline salts takes place with develpement of free carbonic acid and recombination of the base with the lactic, butyric and acetic acids of the gastric juice. Only a small part of the new salts thus formed passes into the intestine, the rest being directly absorbed by the coats of the stomach.

SECOND—These excite the secretion of the gastric juice.

THIRD—If abnormal fermention exists in the stomach, they may improve some distressing symptoms by neutralization of the acids, but they are not able to remove the cause of fermention, on the contrary, the alkaline solution forms a fostering soil for elements of fermentation.

FOURTH—They produce peristalsis of the stomach and intestines.

FIFTH—They have the property of dissolving great amounts of mucus, which, in many cases of chronic gastritis, accumulates during the night, and produces morning vomiting. By dissolving the mucus and carrying it into the intestines they purify the stomach and pave the way for a better digestion.

SIXTH—The waters of Carlsbad are to be preferred to all other mineral water where not only the neutralization of acids is required, but where also the speedy discharge of accumulated undigested foot, and inordinate secretion of mucus, by the way of peristaltic motion is desirable: as, for intance, in cases of perforating ulcers of the stomach.

SEVENTH.—Alkaline waters tend to excite the appetite in some forms of nervous dyspepsia or rather gastroneurosis, where only the want of appetite is the symptom present without other ir e ularitis.

EIGHTH—The purgative effect of these waters is only due to their power of promoting a strong peristalsis; by this latter, the driving power of the portal vein is enforced in a high degree, and is enabled to remove existing hyperæmia of the abdominal organs.

NINTH—Their favorable influence upon the secretion of bile is mostly due to the great amount of water which is commonly drank at watering places by which the bile is diluted, and its passage into the duodenum much facilitated.

TENTH—As to the easier discharge of gallstones during the use of alkaline waters, a fact that is placed byond doubt by experience, it is still questionable if it must be imputed to the property of alkalies to keep the cholesterine in solution, or to the stronger contractions of the muscles of the gall bladder.

ELEVENTH—A great influence upon the alkalinity of the blood has been attributed for a long period to the use of alkaline water and in connection with it, to a more perfect oxidation, and diminishing of fibrin in the blood. According, however, to the inquiries of Buchheim, the excess of alkalies in the blood is quickly eliminated by the urine, and we most seek for another cause to explain the almost wonderful effects of it in all cases of obesity. Surely, the enforcement of proper diet and the frequent evacuations, preventing the total absorption of the whole of the fat forming qualities of the food, have a great share in this effect.

TWELFTH—The efficiency of Carlsbad Waters in diabetes mellitus has been well established by Hlawacek, Krous and others. The percentage of sugar is reduced to a minimum and the general health of the patient improves and the waters are now the recongized remedy for this malady.

THIRTEENTH—All the authors agree in the favorable effects of Carlsbad water in uropostic diseases, produced by excess of uric acid and phosphate of sodium in the urine, their irritating influence upon the mucous membrane of the pelves of the kidneys, ureters and bladder being abated by the alkalescence of the urine. Likewise the formation of urine acids calculi in the kidney's may be prevented, or, if present, rendered smaller and more easily expelled by micturition, a fact that is frequently observed in the treatment of patients thus suffering.

FOURTEENTH—The Carlsbad Waters are not diuretic. The quantity of urine passed under their influence is less than that of the absorbed waters.

FIFTEENTH—The morning urine passed immediately after taking the waters only has an alkaline reaction; that passed later has a neutral or acid reaction.

SIXTEENTH—The uric acid is diminished.

SEVENTEENTH—The excretion of urea diminishes in most cases.

EIGHTEENTH—The alkaline phosphates are more freely eliminated during the use of these waters.—Cincinnati Lancet Clinic.

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Vol. II No 1

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Making it the best General Supply Store on the Coast.

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All kinds of mason work done on short and reasonable terms.

CARLSBAD, - CALIFORNIA.

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Time Table in effect Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886.

Southward.		Stations.	Nordward	
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily
6 40a	5 08p	Ar. San Diego Lv.	7 56p	8 00a
4 56a	3 28p	.....Carlsbad.....	9 31p	9 41a
9 30p	11 00a	.....Colton.....	4 10a	1 45a
8 05	10 35	San Bernardino	5 00a	2 30p
5 30	8 05	..Los Angelos....	7 43a	4 50p

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Pure **Drugs** and all kinds of **Patent Medicines.**

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Everything New, Neat and Clean.

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Established 1869.

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Having opened out a fresh and carefully selected stock of

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I cordially invite the public to thoroughly inspect my stock and satisfy themselves that prices are

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Particular attention called to my stock of

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